

REMARKS

This is intended as a full and complete response to the Final Office Action dated June 15, 2004, having a shortened statutory period for response set to expire on September 15, 2004. Please reconsider the claims pending in the application for reasons discussed below.

Claims 1-20 are pending in the application. Claims 1-20 remain pending following entry of this response. No claims have been amended or cancelled.

Claims 1, 4, 6, 9-10, 15, 17 and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by *Solokl et al.* (US 6,173,269, hereinafter, *Solokl*). Appellants respectfully traverse the rejection.

In one embodiment, the pending claims prohibit an online purchase request if a corresponding entry is found in a database of web sites offering online purchases and if user specific preferences indicate that the online purchase request corresponds to a type of purchase to be prohibited as determined on the basis of the corresponding entry in the database of web sites. *Solokl* is directed to a method and apparatus for executing electronic commercial transactions with minors wherein the minors are limited to transactions with vendors that have been approved by the teen's parents (See Title, Abstract). A teen may be granted access to a merchant site only if the site is on a list that has been approved by the teen's parents (col. 5, lines 56-66). Thus, the list in *Solokl* is only a list of approved sites. Accordingly, *Solokl* does not disclose prohibiting an online purchase request if a corresponding entry is found in a database of web sites offering online purchases.

For a reference to be anticipating under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), the reference must teach every element of the claimed invention (See MPEP 2131). The Federal Circuit has stated that, for anticipation, "the identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the... claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236 (Fed. Cir. 1989) (emphasis added). *Solokl* does not teach prohibiting an online purchase request if a corresponding entry is found in a database of web sites offering online purchases. Accordingly, the claims are believed to be allowable and Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

Examiner has conceded that *Soloki* merely discloses "a predetermined list of allowed merchants where purchase can be made" (*Response to Arguments*, pg. 12, para. 1). However, in Examiner's *Response to Arguments* (pg. 12, para. 1), Examiner appears to suggest that granting access to a site based on an approved list of appropriate merchants is the same as prohibiting an online purchase request if a corresponding entry is found in a database of web sites offering online purchases. In doing so, Examiner disregards the elements of claims and instead argues that *Soloki* achieves the same result. Respectfully, this is not the test for anticipation, which is stated above. Quite simply, *Soloki* does not prevent a purchase upon positively determining that the type or category of purchase is prohibited based on the offerings of the merchant to whom the purchase request is directed, as is claimed. On this basis alone, the rejection is improper.

Although unnecessary to overcome the rejection (which is overcome for the reasons given above), Applicant further submits that the claimed invention and *Soloki* are not equal, interchangeable alternatives for doing the same thing. In one aspect, granting access to a site based on an approved list is the exact opposite of prohibiting an online purchase request if a corresponding entry is found in a database of web sites. Granting access to a site based on an approved list requires that each and every site to which access is appropriate has been recorded on the approved list (See col. 9, lines 8-13). Thus, *Soloki* assumes that any site which has not been visited is inappropriate because the site is not listed on the approved list, even though the site may offer products or services which are entirely appropriate for minors, for example. (*Id.*). Although new sites may be created which offer merchandise or services which are completely appropriate for minors, the new sites are blocked in *Soloki* until the new sites are discovered and added to the approved list (See *Id.*). In contrast, the pending claims state that an online purchase is prohibited if a corresponding entry is found in a database of web sites offering online purchases. Therefore, if a corresponding entry is not found in the database of web sites, the online purchase may not be prohibited. Thus, *Soloki* does not teach prohibiting an online purchase request if a corresponding entry is found in a database of web sites offering online purchases. Accordingly, the

claims are believed to be allowable and Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

Claims 2, 7, 16 and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Solokl*. Applicant believes the rejection with respect to *Solokl* has been overcome for the reasons stated above. Thus, *Solokl* does not teach, show, or suggest prohibiting an online purchase request if a corresponding entry is found in a database of web sites offering online purchases. Accordingly, the claims are believed to be allowable and Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

Claim 12 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Solokl* in view of *Chaudhuri et al.* (U.S. Pat. No. 6,223,171, hereinafter *Chaudhuri*). Applicant believes the rejection with respect to *Solokl* has been overcome for the reasons stated above. Thus, *Solokl*, alone or in combination with *Chaudhuri*, does not teach, show, or suggest prohibiting an online purchase request if a corresponding entry is found in a database of web sites offering online purchases. Accordingly, the claims are believed to be allowable and Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

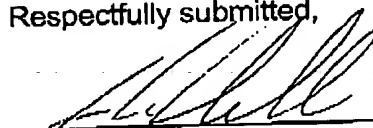
Claims 3, 11, 13 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Solokl* as applied to claims 1, 9, and 20 above, and further in view of *Li* (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0099700) and/or *McCallum, et al.* "Building Domain-Specific Search Engines with Machine Learning Techniques", AAA, Spring Symposium on Artificial Intelligence Agents in Cyberspace 1999 (hereinafter *McCallum*). Applicant believes the rejection with respect to claims 1, 9, and 20 over *Solokl* has been overcome for the reasons stated above. Thus, *Solokl*, alone or in combination with *Li* and/or *McCallum*, does not teach, show, or suggest prohibiting an online purchase request if a corresponding entry is found in a database of web sites offering online purchases. Accordingly, the claim 3, 11, 13, and 19 are believed to be allowable and Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

Claims 5 and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Solokl* as applied to claims 1 and 9 above, and further in view of "Leading Online Gateway for Teen Shopping Ensures Privacy, Safety and Security", PR Newswire, June 28, 1999, pg. 1 (hereinafter *PR Newswire*). Again, Applicant believes the rejection of

claims 1 and 9 with respect to *Soloki* has been overcome for the reasons stated above. Thus, *Soloki*, alone or in combination with *PR Newswire*, does not teach, show, or suggest prohibiting an online purchase request if a corresponding entry is found in a database of web sites offering online purchases. Accordingly, claims 5 and 14 are believed to be allowable and Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

Having addressed all issues set out in the office action, Applicant respectfully submits that the claims are in condition for allowance and respectfully request that the claims be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,



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